

The Great Naval Expedition.

From the Commercial Advertiser, 14th.

One of the most extensive naval expeditions in which this country ever engaged is now in preparation, and part of it is already on the way to the Chesapeake. The larger portion of the fleet has been fitted out at this port, but several vessels have been prepared at Boston and Philadelphia, all intended for the same object. The fleet has been furnished with everything necessary, yet all has been conducted without bustle or confusion. Merchants have offered their vessels and they have been accepted with the greatest promptness. The transports have been rapidly loaded at our wharves, and then hauled into the stream or off the battery, waiting the signal to start. Large steamships that have won themselves a name as peace vessels, have been straggled to their girding, loaded heavily with cannon and death dealing missiles, and taken into the ranks of transports and war vessels. The expedition, as it was composed in our harbor a few days ago, presented a somewhat novel appearance. The Baltic, loaded nearly to her guns, the Atlantic, Vanderbilt and other ocean steamers, all bearing valuable freight, lay in the stream with many gunboats, steel wheelers, and propellers, and even the diminutive tug, with a new coat of black paint, lay proudly with the fleet. By the middle of last week, this expedition began to assume its probable destination. The very curious did not hesitate to take an early walk upon the battery, and to devote an hour to the critical examination of the fleet to see if any of the ships had left during the night. The wonderers gratified on Saturday by the departure of the Commodore, Cabot, Roanoke, Empire City, Parkersburg, U.S.A. and Atlantic City. The first of the land regiment was transferred from Fort Hamilton to the Cabot, and Col. Serrill's engineers were taken on another vessel.

Yesterday the battery was thronged nearly all day by a crowd of people anxious to see the departure of more of the vessels. During the day the Star of the South, Ocean Queen, and other vessels, from the Atlantic City, and the Rhode Island, left their several anchors and sped their way out of port. The Washington and several gunboats and transports remain in the harbor, but in all probability will sail during the day. Three frigates were purchased on Saturday, the Ethan Allen, Commodore Perry, and Stepping Stone. These will be dispatched to-morrow or Wednesday.

The entire fleet will have left this port by Wednesday, and probably by Saturday will have received the troops who are to take part in the expedition. We cannot too properly when we declare that the first of the expedition of the vessels composing the expedition is Hampton Roads and Annapolis. The naval vessels will rendezvous at the former place while the transports are engaged in the latter. The board troops from Annapolis. It is expected, with some semblance of truth, that there were fifteen thousand men sent to Annapolis on Thursday. We also learn that the Continental Dragoon, Col. F. V. Loring, and the 1st Cavalry, Col. M. C. Meade, and other regiments have orders to join the division at Annapolis. It is therefore probable that an aggregate force of twenty-five thousand men will be sent off. They will be fully equipped, armed in the best manner, and supplied with an abundance of provisions.

The ultimate destination of the expedition is known to the Government and Gen. Scott, and great care will be taken to keep it secret. The General in command of the troops will probably receive sealed dispatches, which will be instructed to open when in a certain latitude.

The most exact has been taken to secure the success of this expedition, and we are safe in asserting that when the blow is struck the effect upon the south will be terrible.

Our readers and contemporaries may accuse us of violating the express commands of Gen. McClellan, in making public the above, and we may appear to have been within the limits of the restriction referred to. We will say that we this morning obtained permission to publish the above facts.

Counter Orders.

Washington, Oct. 14.

Before leaving St. Louis this morning the Secretary of War, by letter ordered Gen. Fremont to discontinue, as unnecessary, his field works around St. Louis and that which he is erecting at Jefferson City, to suspend work on the barracks his building near his residence, for his body guard of 800 cavalry, and ordered him to employ all the money in the hands of the disbursing officers to the payment of the current expenses of the army, and to let all his debts in St. Louis, amounting to \$4,500,000, remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement. He also ordered that the disbursing officers should disburse their funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible persons who do not hold commissions from the President and are not under orders. And he further ordered that hereafter all contracts necessary to be made, be made by the regular disbursing officer of the army.

Gen. Fremont was also informed that payments were to be made only to officers appointed by him. It is said there are 200 of them whose commissions do not bear the President's signature—that paymaster Andrews had been verbally instructed not to make any more payments, and that orders were made in favor of officers of volunteers.

The number of firms planned by Gen. Fremont for the defense of St. Louis is eleven.—N. Y. Tribune.

Direct Taxation.

It is now authoritatively announced that the receipt of the customs for the present year will amount to not less than \$10,000,000 of dollars, ten millions less than even Secretary Chase's estimate. When the Morrill tariff was first enacted, it was claimed that the receipts under it would reach sixty millions of dollars. The receipts of the country have so changed since then that the estimate of that period are valueless now.

It is evident from this state of things that we are about entering upon a new era in the financial history of the country—Hereafter, direct taxation is inevitable, as customs duties will be entirely inadequate to the support of the government and the payment of the enormous debt we are now contracting. The foreign trade of the country will, in any event, be much less for several years to come than it has been in the past, and the deficit in our revenues in consequence must be provided for in some other way. This matter will assume great importance before the sitting of Congress, and upon that body will be thrown the delicate and responsible duty of originating a new system of ways and means to furnish the government with money to meet its current expenses and pay its debts.—New York Herald, 10th.

A Fair Proposition.

The Democracy of Adams nominated Aus. Brooks, of the Quincy Herald, for the constitutional convention. A playmate correspondent of the Quincy Whig don't like it, and recommends a compound ticket—Hon. I. N. Morris and a Mr. Bushnell. Brooks gracefully responds, as follows:

"Col. Morris and Mr. Bushnell are suggested by an anonymous correspondent of the Whig as no-party candidates for the constitutional convention. If Col. Morris will run we will take great pleasure in giving him our place on the Democratic ticket. He is a true man, an honest man, and a good man. We will simply remark that, for the past few days, our people have been enjoying all that birds and poets have told us so much about.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, October 22, 1861.

The Object of the War.

Senator Sumner, Owen Lovejoy, the New York Tribune, the Radical Republican press generally, and the political preachers, proclaim that the present war is being waged for the sole purpose of emancipating the slaves. They regard it as an Abolition war, and will be satisfied with nothing short of the turning loose amongst us of four millions of negroes.

The radical Republicans are extremely anxious to make this war subserve their purposes. They want the negroes freed and are willing to sacrifice honor, home, peace and country for that purpose. They care nothing about the happiness of the country or the sovereign rights of the States. All they desire is the freedom of the slaves. They hail the calamities that have fallen upon us as the millennium for which they have preached and prayed and labored for the last twenty years.

Though the Administration has avowed that this war is being waged to preserve the government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it, yet the fact that so large a portion of the party that elevated it to power clamor for the emancipation of the slaves, causes distrust in the minds of conservative men as to the results of the future. It therefore becomes the duty of the Administration and every man who is not a revolutionary emancipationist, to frown down every attempt to weaken the faith of the people in the stability of our institutions. Such as well as North.

We have no doubt that a vast majority of the people of the United States will be heart and soul with the Government so long as it confines its action by the provisions of the constitution, and that they will aid by all the means in their power, the maintenance of the law and the suppression of the rebellion. But if at any time it shall appear that the original purpose is the destruction of slavery in the States South of Mason and Dixon's line, the Government will find few men to fight its battles. Any one acquainted with the public sentiment of the country is aware that neither men or money will be forthcoming for the war, hence the people are impressed with the belief that the abolition of slavery and not the defense of the Union is its object.

If by any chance the Government should be induced by these radicals of the Greeley and Sumner school to proclaim the doctrine of emancipation, all hope of a reconstruction of the Union will be crushed out. The loyal element in Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia, Missouri, and of the whole South, would be alienated at once, and the war would immediately assume a form of unalterable horror. It would then be a conflict for life or death. Nothing short of the complete subjugation or extermination of the people of one or the other of the belligerent sections could stop the carnage, rapine, and fire, and death, would spread darkness, and ruin, and desolation over the fairest portion of our domain, and the war would be followed by the destruction of constitutional liberty and the reign of anarchy and bloody despotisms.

The Administration should repudiate and ignore every proposition that favors the emancipation of the slaves. The result of emancipation would be as ruinous to our North as the South. It would add to our population millions of vagrants, and render society a perfect pandemonium. In the event of the extinction of the South and the success of the emancipation policy, it is not obvious that the four millions of freed negroes would rush to the North to be amongst the people who had been the cause of their liberation? And while their condition would not be improved, the free white laborers of the North would have to compete with them on the same level. It is apprehensions like these that cause so many to be so interested in the objects of the war. Whatever the future may have in store, we pray that the present terrible struggle between the North and the South may not be turned into an Abolition raid.

The Candidates.

With the exception of County Clerk, there are two candidates for each of the county offices to be filled next Tuesday week. For Judge E. W. Crandall and C. H. Meeks are candidates; for County Clerk our friend Turner as yet has the field to himself, no one feeling a disposition to be beaten by him. It is said there are 200 of them whose commissions do not bear the President's signature—that paymaster Andrews had been verbally instructed not to make any more payments, and that orders were made in favor of officers of volunteers.

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The Tariff.

The system of duties and imposts, adopted at the last regular session of Congress, is working just as was predicted by the Democrats. Instead of increasing our revenues, the new tariff has had the contrary effect. It has reduced our importations, the maza being as high on many articles as to exclude them from our market.

We were never advocates or believers in high tariffs. The doctrine of protection has always been repudiated by the party to which we belong. The more we see and the longer we live, the firmer is our belief in the pernicious tendency of such measures upon the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The present tariff is particularly objectionable on account of its unequal and unjust taxation and the burdens it imposes on the classes least able to bear them. Manufacturers of wool, cotton, iron, silk, and numerous other articles of common necessity, are made to pay the highest tax. Indeed it is upon articles mostly used in equal quantities by the poor man as well as the rich, that the burden is laid. Thus the poor man is compelled to pay as much tax for the support of Government as the most wealthy.

Another strong objection we have to the new law is that it imposes a heavy and gross inequality upon different sections of the country. Saying nothing about its oppressive burdens upon the people of the greater part of the Southern States, we find nearer home cause for complaint. The West, and Illinois particularly, suffer severely. The people of Illinois and other agricultural States not only pay an undue portion of the tax for Government purposes, but they are forced to contribute to the wealth of rich manufacturers of the East.

The truth is, if people could only see what vast sums of money are being taken from them by this system of indirect taxation, they would not submit to it a single day. The only true system of taxation is upon capital. Let property and money be the basis for taxation, and not compel one class of people to pay tribute to another. Equal taxation and equal laws are cardinal doctrines and in no case should be departed from.

Let Congress modify the tariff law at the coming session. Sectional legislation and sectional doctrines have driven a portion of the States into rebellion. The new tariff is calculated to alienate the feelings of a portion of the people of the great loyal North. And there is no telling, if this system of sectional and partial legislation be persisted in, what will take place in the future. The West may be driven into secession. Therefore let our law makers take warning before it is too late. Their selfish and sectional policy has already disrupted the Union; and they should pause in their career before bringing still greater calamities upon us.

To Candidates.

Without desiring to find fault with any one, we will say that hitherto, candidates, as a general thing, have not done the fair thing by us. Since our connection with this paper, which has not been for a very short period, we have not received enough money for printing tickets and publishing announcements for candidates to pay for one quarter the labor performed, saying nothing about the cost of ink and paper. Our object in alluding to the past, now, is to intimate that there must be a change for the future. Considering the hard times, we have made up our minds that we cannot afford, hereafter, to work for candidates, however much we may admire them for their gentlemanly qualities and sound sentiments, for nothing. Therefore, we shall expect money, instead of promises, for tickets, and we have no doubt that the candidates before the people at this election, at least, will cheerfully comply with our terms.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of this Slavery's Rebellion there can no longer be a doubt that it will fix in every enlightened mind the great truth of the inexorable antagonism of Liberty and Slavery.—True Democrat.

Thus it comes.

Thus it comes that our clever neighbor still adheres to the doctrine that the States cannot remain "half slave and half free."

It was a misfortune that the minds of Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Hamilton, and the other sages of the revolution, were not "enlightened" enough to discover "the inexorable antagonism of Liberty and Slavery." For nearly a century parallel in history "half slave and half free," and it has been left for the Saviors of this age—the Lovejoys, the Beechers, and the Greeleys, the Sumners, and the lesser lights—to proclaim the "inexorable antagonism" of freedom and slavery, and to advocate a war for its extinguishment.

Business Reviving.

As an evidence of improvement of business we need but allude to the fact that, during the past week our city has been visited by two circuses and a snake and monkey show.

From Fremont's Army.

Syracuse, Oct. 16.

General Fremont yesterday removed still further south towards Versailles, and is now with his force twenty miles from Tippecanoe. General McKinty and his division will move as soon as they can obtain transportation, which will probably be in a day or two, and McK. will then combine his forces with those of Fremont.

General Pope will leave here to-day, and as Sigel has already fired Sedalia, it is supposed that the five divisions will ere long make a junction with each other, and proceed together in a body.

One of Gen. McKinty's scouts arrived this evening, having left Sterling Price's camp south of the Osage, on the Osage. The scout said that three days in the rebel army where there were about fifteen thousand fighting men; all state troops, who were in a wretched condition, poorly clad, and with hardly any provisions. Their arms were of a varied character, but mostly shot guns and old fashioned rifles. Price was anxious to get further south, as he had heard and believed Fremont was pursuing him with sixty thousand troops. He reported that he expressed great disappointment in not being joined by McClellan's forces from Arkansas. If Price does not find them soon he will hurry into that state, and it is not improbable he has crossed the line by this.

Military officers here express great regret that the conduct of this war is so much influenced by politics, and a distinguished gentleman declared this evening, that on this account the federal cause never looked so dark as at the present hour.

The military here are very active, and the artillery, infantry and cavalry are daily drilled and adapted to active service.

The proverb "the longer a man lives the more he sees, and not always to money now a days."

The Administration and Gen. Fremont.

That our readers may understand the nature of the difficulties between the Administration and Gen. Fremont, we briefly state the charges and specifications of Col. Blair.

The charges against Gen. Fremont include neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, extravagance and waste of public money, and despotic and tyrannical conduct.

Amongst the specifications are the alleged failure of Gen. Fremont to repair to St. Louis and enter upon his duties; his neglect to reinforce Lyon and Mulligan; his suffering Brigadier Harburt to continue in command; his refusing to see people who sought his presence on matters of urgent business; his violation of Presidential orders in the matter of the 20th of August proclamation; his encouragement of officers to hold meetings and write letters in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him; and his unjust suppression of newspapers for criticizing his policy.

Notwithstanding these charges and specifications have been proved against Gen. Fremont by almost uncontroverted testimony, yet the Administration at Washington will permit him to remain in command of a most important division of the army. He continues to exercise the duties of his vast department as though nothing had happened. The President of the United States and public sentiment of the country seem to be of little moment to him. The laws of Congress and the orders of his superiors are alike treated with contempt.

In view of these facts, it is a mystery to many why he is not removed at once. The President has the power in his hands; and though it has been established that Fremont has been guilty of acts disgraceful to himself and the nation, he fears to exercise it. Why is this?

The only conclusion that people can come to, if Gen. Fremont is not removed, is that the President is afraid of his power. Fremont is at the head of a mighty army, and it is feared that he might declare himself military dictator should the command be taken from him. There are strong grounds for apprehension in this respect, but they should not detain the President from the exercise of his duty. The facts before the President show that he is a dangerous man to entrust with an important command, and the sooner he be displaced the better it will be for the preservation of our Government. The people are anxious to know who is at the head of the Government—whether it be Lincoln or Fremont.

Is this a Contractor's War?

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A gentleman direct from Washington states to us, that in a conversation with a leading republican of that city, and who occupies a prominent position in his party, yesterday afternoon, the following conversation took place: "There will be a big fight over the Potomac." The answer was: "There will be no fight. This is a contractor's war, and they don't want the war to end." The Cincinnati Enquirer seems to be in good luck with this idea, judging from the following article, which appeared editorially in its issue of yesterday:

We have no definite idea of the amount of pressure in the square inch that the President is required to force the truth into the honest understanding of the President of the United States. Unfortunately, it has gone to pass in the latter days of which include an indefinite number of administrations that the President is walked in from the people, and only permitted to hear the truth at rare intervals. He is surrounded by a vast host of contractors, and the exhalations of the bargain-brokers—the symphonies of power—the beggars of the crumbs that fall from official tables—and the President seems to be in good luck with this idea, judging from the following article, which appeared editorially in its issue of yesterday:

The rebel army has fallen back entirely from the line of Manassas, and established a new line of defense at Bull Run. The Union army has followed them back, and has now a line of defense at Bull Run. The rebel army has fallen back entirely from the line of Manassas, and established a new line of defense at Bull Run. The Union army has followed them back, and has now a line of defense at Bull Run.

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From Washington.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. World.

Washington, Oct. 15.

The impression seems general that the rebels contemplate an attack somewhere on the right bank of the river, with that special purpose of view to capture the city. The publication of details concerning a naval expedition by certain New York journals has caused much comment in official circles. It is intimated that measures will be taken to prevent anything of the kind in future.

The court of inquiry in the case of Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second U.S. Infantry, is to reassemble at St. Louis to-morrow at Camp Williams, in Virginia.

Our front news covers a length of twenty miles, and the entire army of Washington is ranged along it. The outposts are ten miles in front of the city. The effect of recent rains on the soil of the roads in Fairfax county is a precursor of an infinitely worse condition soon expected. Already deep holes are visible on every turnpike over which wagons and artillery are passing, and the roads are so muddy that no other kind of conveyance can move. In November, with frost every night and day, every morning it is predicted that the main advances to the interior will be utterly impossible.

In consequence of the largely increased accumulation of men and beasts in Washington and vicinity, great security of food and fuel is being exercised. More than half the United States horses are in a next to starving condition. All the cavalry has been sent to the river—not to take part in a forward movement, since half of it is too raw, but because half canthere be more easily recruited.

An immense crowd of politicians and contractors again throngs the city. Hotels and boarding-houses are becoming expensive, and the people pay heavy prices for the privilege of living in the city. The party here. Living here will probably cost one third more than usual this winter. There is hardly a house to let in town, and rents are very high.

Washington, Oct. 17.

The steamer Mt. Vernon, Capt. Mitchell, came up last night. Some twenty-five were fired at her from the batteries, and near Shipping Point, but none struck her. Capt. Mitchell reports that some thirty or forty vessels bound for the city at Tidewater, are lying at Smith's Point, afraid to pass the enemy's batteries near Shipping Point.

There are four batteries, mounting thirty or thirty-five guns each, which have been opened on Quantico Hill, on the shore of Quantico Creek, a short distance above Shipping Point, and Evansport. The batteries are a detachment of one thousand men from the Massachusetts Thirtieth and Colonel Geary's Pennsylvania regiment crossed the river at Blair, and attacked the enemy, 1,000 strong. After a short time the enemy dropped their guns from the river, capturing 32 pounders. Our loss was six killed. The enemy's loss is unknown. General Scott thought this was a most important battle, and he called on the President to communicate it.

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Baltimore, Oct. 17.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd,